

## H Y D

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,  
How many think into the sordid hut  
Of cheerless poverty.

HUTCH. *n. f.* [ἡψακα. Saxon; buche, French.] A corn chest.  
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *butches*, or clofe casks. *Mert.*  
To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the found.] To huzz; to murmur.  
Huzza's. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.  
The buzzas of the rabble are the fame to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*  
It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with buzzas and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;  
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:  
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid flatters and of loud buzzas. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
To Huzza! *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.  
A caldron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,  
On the huzzing mob shall fill prevail. *King's Cookery.*  
To Huzza! *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.  
He was buzzed into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*  
HYACINTH. *n. f.* [ὕακινθος; hyacintho, Fr. hyacinthus, Lat.]  
1. A plant.  
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*  
The silken fleece, unpurld for the loom,  
Rival'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. The hyacinth is the flame with the lapis hyacinrus of the ancients. It is a less flowy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its most usual is that mixed red and yell, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts of Europe; but the finest sort comes from the East and West Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*  
HYACINTHINE. *adj.* [ὕακινθιον;] Made of hyacinths.  
HYADES. } *n. f.* [ὕαδες.] A watry constellation.  
HY'ADS. }

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;  
The pleiads, hyads. *Dryden's Georgicks,*  
HYALINE. *adj.* [ὕαλον;] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.  
From heav'n-gate nor fast, founded in view  
On the clear hyaline, the glossy face. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
II. HYBRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὑβρις; hybrida, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different species.  
Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that hybrid production the old not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Roy.*  
HYDATIDES. *n. f.* [from ὕδαζ;] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from distention or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen mostly in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*  
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritonæum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *H. fons.*  
HYDRA. *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.  
New rebellions raise  
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milten.*  
More formidable hydra stands within,  
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Subdue  
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*  
HYDRAGOGUES. *n. f.* [ὕδραγωγος; hydragogue, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the stools seem to be little else. *Quincy.*  
HYDRAULICAL. } *adj.* [from hydraulick.] Relating to the con-HYDRAULICK. }veyance of water through pipes.  
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other hydraulic engines. *Berham's Physico-Theology.*  
We have employed a virtuoso to make an hydraulic engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic canals. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*  
HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [ὕδραυλικός, water, and αἰσθητός, a pipe-

## H Y G

## H Y P

H. LARCHEICAL: *adj.* [*ὑλῆ and ἀρχή.*] Preceding over matter.  
 HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog.  
     Avant, you curs!  
     Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,  
     Hound or spaniel, brache or *lynx*;  
     Or bobtail rike, or trundle tail,  
     Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
 HYMNEN. *n. f.* [*ὑμνῆν.*]  
     1. The god of marriage.  
     2. The virginal membrane.  
 HYMENE'AL: *n. f.* [*ὑμηναιῶν.*] A marriage song.  
 HYMENE'AN. *n. f.* [*ὑμηναιῶν.*]  
     And heavenly choirs the *hymeneal* song. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
     For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;  
     For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*  
 HYMENE'AL. *n. f.* [*ὑμηναιῶν.*] Pertaining to marriage.  
 HYMENE'AL. *n. f.* [*ὑμηναιῶν.*] Pertaining to marriage.  
     The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice  
     A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 HYMN. *n. f.* [*ὑμνος, Fr. ὑμνος.*] An encomiastick song, or  
     song of adoration to some superior being.  
     As I early, in praise of mine own dame,  
     So now in honour of thy mother dear,  
     An honourable *hymn* I like should frame. *Spenser.*  
     Our solemn *hymns* to fullen drums change;  
     Our bridal flows serve for a buried coarfe. *Shakespeare.*  
     When steel grows  
     Soft as the parasite's flk, let *hymns* be made  
     An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
     There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the  
     praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever  
     with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*  
     Farewel, you happy shades,  
     Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string  
     Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing. *Dryd.*  
 To HYMN. *v. a.* [*ὑμνῶ.*] To praise in song; to worship with  
     hymns.  
 To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.  
     They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd  
     God and his works. *Milton.*  
     He had not liv'd alive this patient faint,  
     This avail of affronts, but sent him hence  
     To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,  
     And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 HYMNICK. *adj.* [*ὑμνικός.*] Relating to hymns.  
     He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes  
     In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
     Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
     A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Denne.*  
 To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To  
     make melancholy; to dispirit.  
     I have been, to the last degree, *hypsd* since I saw you. *Specc.*  
 HYPALLAGE. *n. f.* [*ὑπεκτάσις.*] A figure by which words  
     change their cases with each other.  
 HYPÉR. *n. f.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from  
     *hypercritic*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than neces-  
     sity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.  
     Criticks I read on other men,  
     And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*  
 HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [*ὑπερβολή, Fr. ὑπερ and βάλλω.*] In geo-  
     metry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of  
     the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the  
     parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The  
     axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite  
     side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*  
     Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less  
     than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the  
     quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive  
     power been greater or less than they are now, with the same  
     velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles,  
     but have moved in *hyperbolæ*'s, very eccentric. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
 HYPÉRBOLE. *n. f.* [*ὑπερβολή, Fr. ὑπερβολή.*] A figure in rhet-  
     oric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond  
     the exact truth: as, he runs faster than lightning. His possessions  
     are fallen to dust. He was so gaudy, the case of a flagellet was  
     a mansion for him. *Shakspeare.*  
     Terms unsquar'd,  
     Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,  
     Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shaksf. Troilus and Cressida.*  
     Tassata phrases, silken terms precise,  
     Three pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,  
     Figures pedantick, these Summer flies,  
     Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakspeare.*  
     They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bettows  
     upon its admiind objects. *Granov. Steff. c. 1.*  
     *Hyperboles*, to daring and so bold,  
     Disclaiming bounds, are yet by rules controll'd;  
     Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,  
     They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granov.*  
     The common people understand rally, or at least rhetor-  
     ick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

## H Y P

HYPERBO'ICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperboliques*, French; from *hyper-*  
HYPERBOL'ICK. } *bolai*.  
1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.  
Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolic* lines. *Grew's Arithmet.*  
The horny or pellicud coat of the eye rises up, as a hill-lock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolic* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.  
It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolic*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*  
HYPERBOL'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolic*.]  
1. In form of an hyperbola.  
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.  
Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown*  
Scylla is steep upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a fleeted high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
HYPERBOL'IFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.  
HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f.* [*hyperboreen*, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.  
HYPERCRIT'ICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. *ὑπερ κριτικὸς*.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.  
Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*  
HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.  
We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilio's, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*  
Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*  
HYPERMETRE. *n. f.* [*ὑπερ μέτρον*] Any thing greater than the standard requires.  
When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*  
HYPERSCAR'OSIS. *n. f.* [*ὑπερσκαρώσις*, *ὑπερ* and *σκαρῶσις*.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.  
Where the *hyperpyæusis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
HYPHEN. *n. f.* [*ὑφίη*.] A note of conjunction; as, *virtue, ever-living.*  
HYPOCH'ICK. *n. f.* [*ὑποχῶς*.] Any medicine that induces sleep.  
HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [*hypochondre*, Fr. *ὑποχονδροειδής*.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago costiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*  
The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and mesenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called hypochondriack. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
HYPOCHONDRIACAL. } *adj.* [*hypochondriaque*, French, from  
HYPOCHONDRIACK. } *hypochondria*.]  
1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.  
Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*  
2. Producing melancholy.  
Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriack* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
HYPOCHIST. *n. f.* [*ὑποχιστής*; *hypochiste*, French].  
*Hypochist* is an inflated juice in large flat masses, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe; and the juice is expressed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.  
HYPOCHRISY. *n. f.* [*hypochrisme*, Fr. *ὑποχρησις*.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.  
Next flood *hypochrisy* with holy leers,  
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;  
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*Hypochrisy* is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*  
HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French; *ὑποκριτής*.] A dissembler in morality or religion.